UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22530
24 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States and American-Saudi aircraft have continued to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I.

1. On 10 April 1991 at 1830 hours, two helicopters of the coalition forces landed at the Jisr checkpoint, near the As Samawah oil refinery. Two groups disembarked and, after ordering the soldiers at the checkpoint to stand clear, took five rifles from a gun rack.

2. On 11 April 1991 at 1200 hours, a United States helicopter violated Iraqi airspace in the Suk-Ashuyukh area and then flew off in the direction of the town of Nasiriyah before returning to the United States forces zone.

II.

1. On 21 April 1991, American-Saudi air activity totalled 163 sorties flown by 80 formations and three solo sorties. The aircraft in question flew at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging between 6,000 and 8,000 metres.

2. The aircraft - F-15s and F-14s - flew mostly over the areas of Baghdad, Ar Ramadi, Hadithah, Tikrit, Karbala', Kut, As Samawah and Nasiriyah. Their mission was to carry out reconnaissance, surveillance and provocation missions, since the aircraft flew over residential areas.

22-23 April 1991

1. American-Saudi air activity totalled 83 sorties flown by 41 formations and one solo sortie. The aircraft in question flew at speeds of between 600 and 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging from 5,500 to 9,000 metres.

READEX FICHE

2. The aircraft - F-14s and F-15s - flew mainly over northern and eastern Baghdad and the areas of Ar Ramadi, Ar Razzazah, Kut, As Suwayrah and Al Hashimiyah. Their mission was to carry out surveillance and provocation operations.

I should be grateful if you would kindly arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22531
24 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 24 April 1991 from Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, requesting that you take immediate action to assume your functions with respect to the provision of relief at the American camps established by force inside Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 24 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

At 1840 hours (local time) on 22 April 1991, the American liaison officer notified our military representative in the town of Zakho that the American forces were to conduct a relief operation and to use helicopters to land military forces in the town of Amadiyah and neighbouring areas on 23 April. The American liaison officer requested that military forces in the area be notified of the action to be carried out there by the American armed forces, in order to avoid any confrontation or friction.

This American measure comes five days after the agreement which I concluded on 18 April 1991, on behalf of the Iraqi Government, with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, your Executive Delegate for relief operations. We have already begun, together with the Coordinator appointed by the Executive Delegate, to take immediate practical steps to implement that agreement. This American action constitutes the second precedent set since 20 April as regards persistent flagrant violations of Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In protesting this measure, the Government of Iraq once again requests you to ensure that the United Nations takes immediate action to assume its functions of providing relief at the American camps established by force inside Iraq, in accordance with the agreement of 18 April. That agreement covers the relief operations in Iraq, particularly those on behalf of Kurdish Iraqi citizens, in a comprehensive, integrated and balanced manner, ensuring that each and every purported objective of the American measures will be fulfilled. We submit this request at a time when the Coordinator of relief operations appointed by your Executive Delegate is visiting the northern region in order to establish the United Nations Humanitarian Centres, with our full cooperation.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Ahmed HUSSEIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22532
24 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

STATEMENT MADE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON 24 APRIL 1991 TO THE INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE QUESTION OF WESTERN SAHARA

1. This report is submitted to the Security Council in pursuance of its resolution 658 (1990), by which it approved the previous report (S/21360), containing the plan for the implementation of the proposals for a settlement of the question of Western Sahara accepted by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO. In paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it as soon as possible a further detailed report on his implementation plan, containing in particular an estimate of the cost of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), on the understanding that the further report should be the basis on which the Council would authorize the establishment of MINURSO.

2. This report reflects the results of the intensive and painstaking efforts that have been made over recent months with a view to implementing the settlement proposals accepted by the two parties in August 1988 in the most impartial, effective and economical manner possible.

Towards this end, therefore, I have taken into account, as far as possible, the viewpoints expressed by the parties. I remain convinced that the joint proposals made by the current Chairman of OAU and the United Nations Secretary-General in August 1988, the Secretary-General's implementation plan and the arrangements set out in my current report, constitute a fair and practical means of achieving the objective which has been set by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council, namely the holding of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the people of Western Sahara, organized and conducted by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU.

3. No effort has been spared in seeking to achieve savings in respect of the estimated expenditures for MINURSO and to keep to a minimum both the duration of the Mission and the human and material resources needed to fulfil its mandate.

(a) The overall cost of MINURSO is at present estimated at $US 200 million. This figure includes expenditures for the repatriation

programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees amounting to some $34 million, which is to be financed from voluntary contributions. I believe, however, that repatriation should not be considered solely as a humanitarian activity but rather as a political element that is crucial to the operation's success. Consequently, I consider that the voluntary contributions needed for the implementation of the repatriation plan must be paid in full before the deployment of MINURSO on D-Day. I hope that other additional voluntary contributions will be made, in whatever form. Such contributions, which could cover, inter alia, expenditures for the air transport of personnel, equipment for the deployment of MINURSO, air transport in the mission area, and the costs of accommodation and other facilities, have been estimated at $50 million. These contributions would further reduce the estimates of expenditure and the savings thus achieved would be returned to Member States in the form of credits against their contributions to the MINURSO budget. I am at present holding consultations with certain Member States on this subject.

(b) As regards the duration of the MINURSO operation, it has been possible, pursuant to consultations with the two parties, to reduce this to 36 weeks, without in any way jeopardizing the conditions necessary for the operation's success. It should be underscored, however, that the time allotted for each of the stages is indicative and may be modified by my Special Representative, after consultations with me, should circumstances so require.

4. Four essential conditions must be met if MINURSO is to be able to discharge its responsibilities effectively and with complete impartiality:

- First, MINURSO must at all times have the full support of the Security Council;

- Second, it must operate with the full cooperation of the two parties;

- Third, it must be able to count fully on the cooperation and support of the neighbouring countries, namely, Algeria and Mauritania; I have been given assurances in this regard;

- Fourth, the necessary financial resources must be provided by Member States in full and in a timely manner.

In this connection, I am recommending that, should the Council decide to establish MINURSO, the expenditures of the Mission should be considered as expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter. I therefore intend to recommend to the General Assembly that the assessments to be levied on Member States should be credited to a special account to be established for this purpose.

5. I shall, of course, keep the Council fully informed of the implementation of the settlement proposals and the operation of MINURSO. All matters which might have an impact on the nature of the Mission will be put before the Council so that it may take a position on them.

6. I recommend that the Security Council decide to authorize the establishment of MINURSO as soon as possible, in order to avoid any further delay in the settlement of the question of Western Sahara and to hasten the restoration of peace and stability in the region. I also recommend that the Council decide that the transitional period - following the announcement of a cease-fire - should begin approximately 16 weeks after the General Assembly approves the MINURSO budget. I further recommend that the budget should be adopted without change and that it should be reviewed after six months, at which time any necessary adjustments can be made.

7. Through the effective organization and supervision of the referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara, the United Nations in cooperation with OAU will be taking on a complex operation involving responsibilities unequalled in similar operations in the past.

8. The success of the operation, preparation of which has had the unanimous backing of the international community, will be a further affirmation of the right of peoples to self-determination and an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, which are two fundamental Charter objectives. At the same time, success in this endeavour will be a new achievement that cannot but enhance the credit and prestige of the Organization at a time when demands on its services for the settlement of situations of conflict or tension are increasing.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22533
25 April 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 APRIL 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraqi airspace by American-Saudi aircraft have continued, as follows:

1. On 23 and 24 April 1991, American-Saudi air activity in Iraqi airspace included the following: 136 sorties flown by 65 formations, 1 solo sortie and 1 sortie flown by 4 aircraft. The aircraft in question flew at speeds ranging from 600 to 720 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of between 6,000 and 8,000 metres.

2. The aircraft were identified as F-14s and F-15s and flew mostly over the city of Baghdad, areas south and east of Baghdad, southern Kut and the areas of Ar Ramadi, Hashimiyah, As Suwayrah and Samarra. Their mission was to carry out surveillance and provocation operations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this document to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22534
25 April 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 APRIL 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that on 24 April the Government of Japan decided to provide new emergency financial assistance for relief activities for Kurds and other displaced persons, bringing total Japanese assistance in this area to $US 100 million. This decision was taken in response to the requests of relevant international organizations for the humanitarian purpose of alleviating the plight of these displaced persons and in fulfillment of Japan's international responsibilities.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Katsumi SEZAKI
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Deputy Permanent Representative
of Japan to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

91-13174 2317e (E)